cemeteries are headstones of Vermont marble which have stood for 160 years, unaffected by New England weather. The truth is that the durability of Vermont marble has been proven by the test of actual service.

The chief reason why Vermont marble endures is because it has an unusually low rate of absorption. Its compact



Porter Mansoleum, Woodlawn, N. Y. William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan' & Co., Trombridge & Livingston, Architects. Vermont Marble

crystalline structure tends to keep water from penetrating its surface, and authorities agree that the absorption of moisture is the first step toward disintegration. The following figures, taken from bulletins of the United States Bureau of Standards, prove that Vermont and Colorado marbles absorb less moisture than any of the other listed materials (about one-tenth of one per cent)



Douras Mausoleum, Hollywood Cemetery, Los Angeles Family of Marion Davies, Actress. Wm. E. Flannery, Architect. Vermont Marble.

100 Pounds			Absorbs lbs. of water			
Bethel White Granite .					0.470	
Milford (N. H.) Granite .					0.420	
Concord Granite .					0.371	
Westerly Granite		712			0.340	
Barre Granite					0.294	
Troy White Granite		12			0.269	
Silver Gray Georgia Marble					0.131	
Gray Vermont Marble .				(6)	0.122	
Brandon Vermont Marble					0.116	
Pittsford Valley (Vt.) Marble				4	0.106	
Danby (Vt.) Marble .					0.102	
Yule Colorado Marble				100	0.100	

If you are interested in this folder—which at best can be only an introduction—we hope you will let us know. Detailed plans and estimates will be furnished gladly, and entirely without obligation. A letter or telephone call will open the way.

TEMPLES of REMEMBRANCE

It was two thousand or more years ago, after Rome had conquered Caria, that the European world first heard about the gleaming, marble temple of remembrance known as the Tomb of Mausolus. Ever since that time all structures of similar kind have been called mausoleums.

Even in our own newer country, the custom already has a broad, historic background. The mausoleum of Vermont marble, illustrated below, was built in 1860, in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, by Anthony J. Drexel, the famous banker.



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THE MAUSOLEUM is a widely approved temple of remembrance. It appeals particularly to those people who are averse to underground burial. Besides, it symbolizes the spirit of the home and family, that indefinable feeling of kinship which is nearest to the heart of humanity.







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The larger of these designs—Numbers 463 and 464—are made up in three crypts and fitted with bronze doors. Numbers 468 and 471 are two-crypt designs with removable marble fronts. These four renderings show how mausoleums of attractive form can be adapted to small lots.

Temples of remembrance need not be large. The small mausoleum has taken its place as an accepted form. We have learned that the structure of two or three crypts may be made fully as attractive as those of larger dimensions. Within this folder are illustrated four

distinctive examples of this class—moderate both in size and price—planned by well known architects and designers—worthy of a place in any cemetery.

For work of this kind, as well as the larger projects, Vermont marble is thoroughly reliable. Not only does it hold



Design 463

within itself a rare, inimitable beauty, but it retains that beauty through unnumbered years. The marble gates of the Drexel Mausoleum, as shown on the front cover, have been swinging for seventy years, yet they still turn fault-lessly on their hinges. In the older